THE No. 203.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 15, 1749.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, *Nov.* 5, 1748.

From my Lodgings in Spring Gardens.

THE Peruſal of a Pamphlet juſt publiſhed, entituled, *Miniſterial Artifice detected*, gave me ſome Pleaſure, as the Author concurs with me in his Opinion of the Piece on which we have both made ſome Remarks; he in this Anſwer, and I in my laſt Journal. But as we have not hitherto fallen on the ſame Particulars, I ſhall proceed with what I had further to ſay of the famous Performance in queſtion.

'*England* (ſays the Author) does indeed make a great Sacri-'fice; but ſhe is fully recompenſed by an equivalent Reſtitu-'tion, or one that is nearly equivalent. This Crown ſuſpends 'the prodigious Succeſſes of her naval Expeditions: But at the 'ſame Time, ſhe puts a Stop to the Progreſs, not leſs prodigi-'ous, of the *French* Armies in the *Low Countries*. She ſnatch-'es from the Puniſhment they deſerved, ungrateful Provinces, 'which the Loſs of *Maeſtricht* would ſoon have forced to over-'flow themſelves, in order to ſhun the Vengeance of a Crown 'to whom they owe their Creation, their Preſervation, all that 'they are, and all that they have been; but whoſe Benefits 'have been repayed, even at the Time they were beſtowed, 'only by Diſſervices, by Hoſtilities of all Kinds, and by an 'Antipathy, in which particular Care is taken to educate their 'Inhabitants from their moſt tender Infancy. *England* reſtores 'alſo to the Court of *Vienna*, by the Preliminary Articles, a 'Country which that Crown looks upon as a Barrier to the 'Maritime Powers; and if Credit may be given to certain ſe-'cret Articles, that have taken Wind, ſhe procures to the '*Dutch*, in particular, a more convenient Barrier than that 'which they have loſt. She finds Means to refer to the future 'Diſcuſſions of the Congreſs, her Differences with *Spain*. The 'Treaty of *London*, in 1718, is renewed in theſe Preliminar-'ries, and the Houſe of *Stuart* expreſly abandoned. Conſe-'quently, the Crown of *England* makes, in all Reſpects, the 'moſt honourable and moſt advantageous Peace, that ſhe would 'have had a Right to expect from her paſt Fury to continue 'the War, and from the preſent Conjunctures.'

This Paragraph opens the whole Scheme and Deſign of the pretended *Frenchman*'s boaſted Work; and deſerves therefore, for the ſake of the Public, to be conſidered ſomewhat at large.

Very true it is, that all which has been done for both the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the *Dutch*, may be ſaid to have been done by *England*: But this, at the Price it has coſt us, is one of the great Subjects of Complaint. We have done ſo much to ſave them, who made few Efforts to ſave themſelves, that our own Intereſts, inſtead of thoſe of the Empreſs Queen, and the Houſe of Bourbon, ſeem to have been neglected and betrayed. The Author allows our prodigious naval Succeſſes, at the ſame Time that he puts us in mind of the prodigious Progreſs of the *French* Armies in the *Low Countries*: But he does not tell us of any one Advantage we get by the former, except that of putting a Stop to the latter: An Advantage, that, to us, is at leaſt more remote than to either of our Allies; whereas our naval Succeſſes were wholly our own, and ought, independent of the War on the Continent, to have been turned to our particular Benefit.

'But *France*, it may be ſaid, abandons her own particular 'Benefit as well as we. She ſuſpended her Conqueſts in the '*Low Countries*, at the Signature of the Preliminaries; ſhe 'gives them up in the Definitive Treaty. Why then is not 'it right that we ſhould make equal Sacrifices, in that Part of 'the War where we had the Superiority?'

Now that *France* abandons her particular Benefit I abſolutely deny. We are not yet certain, that ſhe entirely gives up *all* her Conqueſts, even in the *Low Countries*; ſince it is whiſpered, that the Barrier of the States General, when reſtored to them, will be conſiderably indented in ſeveral Places, notwithſtanding the Article of mutual Reſtitutions. If this ſhould prove true, the ſaid Article of mutual Reſtitutions will be much like that for the Guaranty of the *Pragmatic Sanction*: The Terms of both Articles are general, but certain Exceptions are made to them; which Exceptions are all in Favour of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, or her Allies. That is, the *French* reſtore and guaranty *the Whole*, when they lopped off *ſuch Parts* as they think convenient and proper.

But however it may be in the *Netherlands*, where the *French* are undiſputed Conquerors, we are certain that in *Italy*, where the Fortune of the War has been generally wavering, and once turned entirely to their Diſadvantage and Diſgrace, they make great Acquiſitions: For ſuch I call the obtaining an Eſtabliſhment for a new Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, in the Perſon of a Prince, who is himſelf Couſin Germain to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and has married one of his Daughters. It cannot be ſaid that *Parma* and *Placentia*, at the Time of the Treaty, were conquered by the Arms of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. If that Houſe therefore reſtore one Country, which it had over-run, but could not peaceably poſſeſs, for another, of which it had no Poſſeſſion, but had obtained a ſolemn and guaranted Conveyance, can it be ſaid to abandon it's Intereſts? Does it not even obtain more than an Equivalent, conſidering the precarious Tenure of the one, and the abſolute Ceſſion and Security of the other? *Parma* and *Placentia* as well as *Brabant* and *Flanders*, may, at a convenient Seaſon, forward the Scheme of Univerſal Power in *Europe*: The only Difference is, that *Italy*, by this Exchange, may be in more immediate Danger than the *Low Countries*.

Thus it appears that the pretended Moderation of *France*, in firſt ſuſpending the Progreſs of her Arms, and then reſtoring her Conqueſts in the *Low Countries*, is fully and amply rewarded. It avails nothing to ſay, that the preſent Eſtabliſhment of Don *Philip* is tranſient only, in caſe that Prince or his Iſſue ſhould aſcend the Throne of *Spain*, or the *Two Sicilias*: The Faith of Treaties, on the Side of Power, is ſo well known, and within twenty Years paſt has been ſo fully exemplified in *Italy* itſelf, that it is needleſs to offer Argument againſt Experience ſo very notorious.

But has the Moderation of *England*, in ſuſpending her naval Succeſſes, and at laſt giving up her *American* Conqueſt, been compenſated in the leaſt Degree? The Public, I am ſure, would be glad to be inform'd of ſuch a Compenſation. Have even her Allies, ſince it is ſo faſh onable to blend their Intereſts with hers, any Reſtitution to boaſt of for this Moderation? Surely the Caſe on our Side was not ſo extremely deſperate, that the great Sacrifices we made were neceſſary to preſerve the Empreſs Queen on her Throne, and prevent the intire Diſſolution of the Republic of the *United Provinces*. Something like this the pretended *French* Author ſeems to inſinuate in the Paragraph before us: But how juſtly, we may in a proper Place have Occaſion to conſider. For at preſent, I perceive, I cannot proceed ſo faſt as I would wiſh, through the complex Falſhoods of this Performance.

Thus much however is already manifeſt, that *England* is ſo far from obtaining an equivalent Reſtitution for the Sacrifices ſhe makes, or one that is nearly equivalent, that the Suſpenſion of her prodigious naval Succeſſes, and the Reddition of *Cape Breton*, are intirely *free Gifts* to the Houſe of *Bourbon*: Which is in other Words, that we give back to that Houſe it's Trade, of which we were well nigh abſolute Maſters: the Means of moleſting and inſulting us, which were the very Cauſe of our firſt Quarrel with that Houſe; and the Power of growing upon us in thoſe Articles of Commerce, which were the greateſt Fund of our national Wealth, the Fiſheries and Sugar Plantations.—That for ourſelves we obtain nothing in lieu of theſe, was be-

fore

ſore demonſtrated: And that in Fact we obtain nothing for our Allies, who ſacrifice in one Part for what they recover in another, is now no leſs evident.

Though it be true, therefore, that all which has been done, for both the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the *Dutch*, has been done by *England*; this can be underſtood only to mean, that by our Arms and Subſidies, while the War laſted, the Progreſs of the *French* Conqueſts was in ſome little Meaſure obſtructed and retarded; that by our Subſidies and Intreaties, thoſe Auxiliaries were obtained, which at laſt afforded ſome Proſpect of a Change in the Face of Affairs; and that by the free Sacrifices we made, without the leaſt Retribution to ourſelves, we prevailed upon the Enemy, then in diſtreſſed and doubtful Circumſtances, not to give back his Conqueſts in the *Low Countries*, but to *accept of an Equivalent* for thoſe Conqueſts, by Way of Ceſſion, in the Eſtabliſhment made for Don *Philip* in *Lombardy*.

As to the Recompence of the King of *Proſſia*, which the pretended *Frenchman* alſo mentions; if we conſider the Part that Monarch has taken, when he has thought proper to act during the late Diſturbances of *Europe*, it muſt certainly be eſteemed another Advantage gained to a Friend, at leaſt, of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

What the Puniſhment was, which the *ungrateful United Provinces* deſerved, for their Conduct during the War, I will not pretend to ſay; but ſurely that Puniſhment, whatever it might be, was not due from *France*, whoſe Intereſts, by negligently purſuing their own, and that of their Allies, they viſibly promoted; at leaſt 'til the Revolution happened, which put the Prince of *Orange* at the Head of their Affairs: And with ſo little Effect, ſince that Revolution, have they been able to oppoſe the Power of *France*, that the Court of *Verſailles* can have no Reaſon to be ſo exaſperated againſt them, as this Author would repreſent.

England, it muſt be owned, looks upon the *Catholic Netherlands* as a Kind of Barrier to herſelf, as well as to the States General: But as her Intereſt in this Barrier cannot be called the *greateſt*; as ſhe procures the Reſtoration of it diſmantled, and perhaps diminiſhed; as *Dunkirk*, which more than the whole Barrier beſides concerns her, gets partly relieved from the Conditions impoſed on it in the Peace of *Utrecht*; I cannot apprehend, under the Circumſtances abovementioned, what is the Honour, or what the Advantage, obtained by her in this boaſted Peace. Certainly ſhe had a Right to expect, upon reſtoring the *Dunkirk* of *America*, that the *Dunkirk* of *Europe* ſhould have been put into her Hands, or intirely reduced to an Incapacity of giving her further Trouble. The Ports of *Flanders*, not the inland Towns, are the proper *Engliſh* Barrier, and in reſpect to thoſe we are manifeſt Loſers by the new Treaty. But has not the Jealouſy of *Holland*, as much as the Ambition of *France*, contributed to keep this Barrier out of our Poſſeſſion? It was to allay this Jealouſy that the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, rather the Surrender of it, was ſtipulated in the Peace of *Utrecht*.

It will be difficult to ſhew what great Advantage we obtain by the Renewal of the Treaty of *London*, in 1718, and the expreſs abandoning of the Houſe of *Stuart*; unleſs the Author would ſuppoſe it poſſible that his preſent Majeſty, in treating with his Enemies, ſhould have relinquiſhed his own Rights, and thoſe of his Family, in favour of his abjured Rival; which is more, I preſume, than could have been expected, if that Rival had been actually, at the Time when the Preliminaries were ſigned, in the Heart of *Great Britain*, at the Head of a *French* Army, and Marſhal *Berwiſſe*, with another *French* Army, had been in full Poſſeſſion of *Hanover*. 'Tis an Affront to common Underſtanding therefore to ſuggeſt, that any Conceſſion is made by the Houſe of *Bourbon*, or any Benefit obtained by either his Majeſty, or the *Engliſh* Nation, in this Article of Form, without which all Negotiations would have been impracticable; for was it ever known, that a Treaty betwixt two Crowns, or even betwixt a great Monarch and a petty Prince, or ſovereign State, was negotiated and concluded without a full Acknowlegement of the Rights of both Parties? And does not this Acknowlegement, in the Parties treating, exclude all other Pretenſions on thoſe Rights, tho' no mention of them ſhould be formally made in the Treaty?

For this Reaſon, I muſt confeſs, I have always thought it ſomewhat derogatory to the *Britiſh* Crown and Nation, that ſo much Form has been uſed in late Treaties, on Account of this rejected Family. If our Security againſt it's future Attempts did indeed depend on thoſe Forms: or the Popiſh Princes, who ſwear to them, would think themſelves eternally and inviolably bound by the ſaid Forms, it would be Madneſs to neglect the Repetition of them in every Treaty with foreign Powers: But ſince we know that this is not the Caſe; that freſh Attempts are made with every freſh Opportunity; and that Enmity to *Britain*, or his *Britannic* Majeſty, is ever attended with Friendſhip to the hereditary Diſturbers of our Repoſe; it ſeems ſuperfluous at leaſt, if it does not deſerve a more diſgraceful Epithet, to admit the mention of theſe abhorred Pretenſions in our ſolemn Pacts with ſovereign Powers.

The Hearts of *Britons*, their Love of Liberty, their Scorn of Popiſh Superſtition, and their rational Attachment, grounded on the princely Virtues of his Majeſty, and his Royal Family, are the great Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, which can never receive any additional Strength from the Stipulations of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. The only Addition that can be made to this Security, muſt be by the Conduct of Miniſters: If theſe are ſteady in the Intereſt of their Country, uncorrupt in their Adminiſtration at home, tenacious of our Honour in their Negotiations abroad, we have nothing to fear from Popiſh Pretenders, or the moſt zealous and powerful of their foreign Abettors.

LISBON, September 21.

THE navigation of the Coaſts of this kingdom is extremely incommoded by the Algerines, who, to exerciſe their pyracies with the greater ſucceſs, have eſtabliſhed a company at Algiers, compoſed principally of Jews and renegadoes, who have raiſed a fund for conſtantly keeping at ſea three men of war and ſix xebeques, in order to cruize upon the nations that do not make preſents to theſe pyrates, ſuch as the Spaniards, Portugueſe, and ſome ſtates of Italy. They have in ſuch manner put this project in execution, that no Portugueſe ſhip dare put to ſea, for fear of being taken. Theſe men of war are of different ſizes, there being one of 54 guns, another of 40, and another of 30. Under theſe circumſtances, all Portugueſe ſhips, even the fleets deſtined for the Brazils and other colonies, being expoſed to great danger, the court begins to think ſeriouſly upon re-eſtabliſhing the marine of this kingdom. Two men of war, which were ready to put to ſea, with an armed xebeque, have already ſailed from this port, in order to chaſe theſe rovers.

Warſaw, September 27. We have received this morning the diſagreeable news of a great fire, which has happened at Wengraw, whereby the whole town has been reduced to a heap of aſhes. This has added to that general concern, which diſcovers itſelf in the faces of all ranks of people, from the conſideration of the heavy calamities with which Providence has thought fit to afflict this nation. A deſtructive murrain among the cattle, has viſited one province after another, and has carried off multitudes, without our being able hitherto to diſcover any medicines efficacious enough to put a ſtop to this diſtemper. The locuſts have alſo made great ravages in ſeveral provinces, and a moſt unſeaſonable drought has burnt up what little graſs was any where left, ſo that in many places, the cattle that eſcaped the murrain have died for want of food. Beſides theſe puniſhments, inflicted upon us by the hand of Heaven, we ſuffer ſtill more by the wickedneſs of man; ſome avaritious and cruel people, having taken occaſion from the melancholy circumſtances we labour under, to raiſe the price of proviſions of all ſorts, to near three times their natural value. It is, however, hoped that the court will ſpeedily fall upon ſome proper expedients to redreſs this grievance, by which all degrees of people are ſenſibly affected.

Vienna, October 11. It is commonly reported, that the emperor is returned from Bohemia much diſſatisfied, ſeveral of the ſtates of that kingdom having refuſed to enter into the views of the empreſs queen, of yielding up the ſovereignty thereof to the emperor. His Pruſſian majeſty, it is ſaid, in order to conſtrain her Imperial majeſty the empreſs queen to guaranty Sileſia, ſtrenuouſly oppoſes this ceſſion, and has, by certain effectual methods, attached many of the principal ſtates of Bohemia to his intereſt, and is doing in this kingdom what he heretofore did at the general dyet of Poland.

Warſaw, October 13. There is a greater appearance than ever, that public affairs will be conducted in the preſent dyet with all the unanimity imaginable. The augmentation of the army will infallibly take place; proper meaſures will alſo be taken for eſtabliſhing the cuſtoms, and other branches of the public revenue, upon a better foot, and for relieving as far as poſſible, the trading part of the nation from the hardſhips under which they have long laboured; and for improving the navigation of the river Viſtula, and for making ſome improvements in the port of Dantzick.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Cologne, Oct. 28.

" You will probably have seen in the public prints, that the states of Utrecht have made an ordonance, containing 45 articles, in order to supply the place of the imposts that have been abolished: That this is to be done by a personal tax, which divides the people into 16 classes, who are to pay from 50 florins a head to 3, according to their circumstances: That all persons of 10 years old and upwards, are to be subjected to this tax; you will probably also have heard of the severe prohibitions published in the United Provinces, against the authors and printers of satires and pasquinades; and that the magistrates of Utrecht, in particular, have offered a reward of 1500 florins for discovering the author, and 1000 for discovering the printer of a late libel, which bears hard upon several persons newly come into power. It would seem needless therefore to mention these particulars, were it not for the sake of throwing them together.

You have also been informed, that the commissaries of the stadtholder have often been obliged to pass and repass betwixt his highness and the towns that required a change in their magistracies: But perhaps the reasons of these journeys, and other particulars, may be new on your side the water, as you cannot expect them directly from Holland. You may be pleased therefore to know, that when the commissaries returned from the Hague to Leyden on the 14th, with fresh instructions, they found to their surprize, that the party which opposed the change of the ancient regency had prevailed, during their absence, with the other party, not to prosecute the complaints they had exhibited: That this created a new journey for the commissaries, during which the populace rose, and attempted to sack the house of M. van Burg, ancient Burgomaster, and Dykegrave, of Rhynlandt, and that of M. van Royer, his son in law, secretary of the city: And that by the city militia coming in time, the houses were saved, but the masters were obliged to fly to preserve their lives.

There has been yet a much more violent ferment at Tergau, where the populace, upon being informed, that some troops were to be sent into their town, for winter quarters, went and procured the keys from the burgomasters, took possession of the gates, disarmed the guards, and stationed companies at them of their own body.

At Utrecht there also appears a new fire ready to kindle, the changes that have been made not giving satisfaction. Whisperings are observed in the coffee houses, which have hi he to been certain indications of some new tumult.

In a word, the enterprizes of the people against their governors communicate from town to town like a contagious distemper, and the flame is every where blown by seditious papers, in French and Dutch, which are privately but effectually handed about."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

We have advice from Barbados, that his majesty's ship Chesterfield being on the coast of Guinea, the first lieutenant, and part of the crew, form'd a design of running away with her; and accordingly, the captain, and most of the officers, being ashore on some particular occasion, they took the opportunity to cut her cable, and carried her off: But the Boatswain, some time after, made a party in the ship superior to the lieutenant's, secured him, and his gang, and brought the vessel safe to Barbados; where they are to be kept close confined, till orders shall be received how to proceed against them.

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Week died at *Upper Marlborough*, in *Prince George's* County, Mr. *David Crawford*, Merchant; who was well esteemed, and is generally lamented.

Yesterday sennight came on the Election of Representatives for *Frederick* County, when the following Gentlemen were chosen; *viz.* Mr. *Henry Wright Crabb*, Mr. *Joseph Chaplain*, *Daniel Dulany*, junior, Esq; and Mr. *Thomas Owen*.

On Monday last came on the Election in *Queen Anne's* County, when Capt. *Edward Tilghman*, Capt. *William Hopper*, Mr. *Thomas Wilkinson*, and Mr. *John Davis*, were chosen: The two first named Gentlemen were of the last Assembly, the others are in the room of Mr. *Thomas Hammond* and Mr. *Grundy Pemberton*.

The Ship *Winchester*, Capt. *Elias Le Gras*, in *Severn* River, is now loaded, and ready for sailing; having on board 972 Hogsheads of Tobacco. In her will embark for *England* the Hon. *Benjamin Tasker*, junior, Esq; and Mr. *Anthony Bacon*, Merchant; to whom all their Acquaintance wish a safe and pleasant Passage.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, *on Tuesday the 28th of this Instant* March, *for Ready Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange,*

A Fine Plantation, called *What you will*, containing 375 Acres of Land, more or less, situate at the Head of *South* River, about four Miles from the Landing Place, and near the Inspecting House which is ordered by Act of Assembly to be erected: There are upon the said Plantation a good Dwelling-House, a good Negro's Quarter-House, a Corn-House, a Tobacco House, a good Orchard, *&c.* For further Particulars, enquire of JAMES DICK.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Major *Thomas Nevett*, deceased, are desired, without further Notice, to pay off their respective Debts; for which Purpose *William Wheland* will attend on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in every Week, 'til the first Day of *June* next; by which Time it is expected that all those who have any Demands against the said Estate, will bring in their Accounts; and that those who are indebted will make Payment; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and

Their humble Servant,
SARAH NEVETT, Administratrix.

To be SOLD,

Very reasonably, for Ready Money,

A Good Sloop, Burthen about 25 Tons, ready rigged, fit for the Sea or Bay: She is almost new, has been one Voyage to Sea, and is a very good Sailer.

Likewise a Parcel of Law-Books; a compleat Set of Book-Binder's Tools; also a Billiard-Table, and Furniture. By
SARAH NEVETT.

STrayed from *Baltimore-Town*, sometime last Fall, a large slim Black Horse, paces naturally very well, and has a small Piece taken out of his Ear. Likewise a middle-siz'd Sorrel Horse, with a large Blaze, a white Mane and Tail. The Brands of the said Horses are unknown to the Subscriber.

Whoever will bring them to *Baltimore Town*, or to *Joppa*, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward for each.
ROGER BOYCE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, that the Subscriber, living in *Charles* County, near *Pickawaxen* Church, makes and mends all Sorts of Jeweller's and Silversmith's Work; mends all sorts of Watches; and engraves all sorts of curious Seals for Watches: And I hereby certify, that I will warrant all Gold and Silver to be good, which is marked with the following Stamp, *viz.* W H, by
WILLIAM HOWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *King William* County, *Virginia*, about Twelve Months ago, a sensible *Virginia* born Negro Fellow, named *Jack Spurlock*, of a yellowish Complexion, and thin Visage; he is bow-legg'd, and speaks good *English*: He has a Scar on his Face, occasion'd by a Burn, and large Whelks on his Back. Whoever brings the said Negro, dead or alive, to me, in *King William* County aforesaid, shall receive TWO PISTOLES Reward, besides the Allowance by Law.
THOMAS DANSIE.

ANNE CATHARINE GREEN,
At the POST-OFFICE *in* Annapolis,

SELLS very good CHOCOLATE, at Three Shillings and Six Pence per Pound.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Subscriber, living near *South* River, That any Masters of Ships, or other Persons, may be served with good Staves, immediately, consisting of Pipe, Hogshead, and Barrel; and also Oak-blank, to be sawed, of any Dimensions, or in any Quantity, agreed for.
RICHARD BEARD.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Subscriber's Plantation, on South *River,*

SUndry choice Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; some Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and all Sorts of Plantat on Utensils. The Sale will begin on Monday the 10th of *April*.
JOHN LOMAS.

N. B. The said Plantation is to be Let.

HOPS, at Fifteen Pence by the single Pound, or at One Shilling by the Half score or Dozen Pounds, to be SOLD in *Annapolis*, by

March 8, 1749.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, to be Sold at the Sign of the *Ship* in *Annapolis*, by

ELIZABETH MARRIOTT.

March 8, 1749.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 5th of this Instant *March*, a Convict Servant Man named *Thomas Bonner*, a Blacksmith by Trade, a tall well-set Fellow, and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees: He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great-Coat, a blue Cloth close-bodied Coat, a Sailors blue Pea Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yaul, with Mulberry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Streak round the Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades; and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

THE Subscriber has lately received a Letter from *Lyonel Lyde*, Merchant in *London*; wherein he acquaints him with his Intention of sending a Ship to *Maryland*, about *June* next. Any Gentlemen who will favour him with their Consignments, may depend on satisfactory Accounts; and they will thereby greatly oblige

Their very humble Servant,

Patapsco, March 1, 1748 9. LYDE GOODWIN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named *Hercules*, of a short thick Stature, and speaks good *English*: He has with him a likely young grey Mare, branded on the near Side I R. Whoever will take up the said Runaway, shall have a reasonable Reward, besides what the Law allows.

J. ROUSBY.

To be SOLD very cheap,

BY the Subscribers, near *Annapolis*, good old *Madeira* Wine, good *French* Claret in Hogsheads, and good *Malmsey* Wine in Quarter-Casks, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money.

JOSEPH HILL,
HENRY HILL.

BILLETS in the Fourth Class of the *Philadelphia* Lottery, are to be had of the Subscriber; and those who purpose to adventure, must produce their Numbers in the Third, before the 20th Day of this Instant *March*, paying four Pieces of Eight for each Billet; otherwise they will be excluded.

WALTER DULANY.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at *West* River, in *Anne Arundel* County, on Wednesday the 22d of *February* last, a Negro Man named *Adam*; he is a likely black Fellow, five Feet eight Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, has a small Scar on one of his Cheeks, and speaks very good *English*. He had on and with him when he went away a yellowish Drugget Jacket and Breeches, a Country-Cloth Jacket, a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, two Osnabrigs Shirts, one white ditto, a Castor Hat, pretty much worn, and bound round the Brim with the same, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of grey ditto, a Pair of Negro's Shoes, and a Pair of Country-made Fall Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and delivers him to me, shall have Three Pounds Reward, of the Currency where taken, besides what the Law allows.

ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN, *Senior*.

This is to give NOTICE,

THat all Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *James Barnes*, late of the City of *Annapolis*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts legally proved, in order that they may be adjusted.

And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby desired to pay their respective Ballances, and prevent further Trouble.

ELIZABETH BARNES, Administratrix.

THOSE Inspectors, who agreed with the Subscriber for Inspectors Notes, and Books, and are not yet supplied, may have them for sending or calling for. Any others may likewise have them on the Terms already published.

JONAS GREEN.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Ship OGLE, John Brown *Commander, now lying in* Severn *River*,

A Quantity of FINE SALT, to be Sold cheap, by Wholesale or Retale; and if any Gentleman inclines to purchase one Thousand Bushels, or more, and will take it from the Ship's Side, in *Severn* River, before the Middle of *March*, he shall have it at Two Shillings Currency per Bushel, or in Sterling, at the current Exchange to that Value: Also choice good Old *Madeira* Wine, to be sold, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, by

GEORGE STUART.

IF *James Witherspoon* be living, he may hear of something greatly to his Advantage, by enquiring of *Jonas Green*, Printer in *Annapolis*.

He came from *Glasgow*, and resided Five Years with Mr. *John Parnham*, then Merchant in *Charles* County, and has been from thence about ten Years. If any Body can give an Account of him, their Information will be thankfully received.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 25th of *December* last, a Mulatto Slave, named *Dan*, much the Colour of an *Indian*, is a lusty Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, and is supposed to be gone towards *Virginia*: He took with him a large Chesnut-colour'd Mare, paces pretty well, has a crooked Blaze in her Forehead, and is branded on the near Buttock CE, the C joining to the Top and Bottom of the E: He also took an old Saddle and Bridle, sundry Country-made Linsey Woolsy Cloaths, and a Gun. Whoever apprehends the said Slave, and brings him to his Master, living near the Great Falls of *Potowmack*, in *Prince George's* County, *Maryland*, shall have SIX PISTOLES, if taken in *Maryland*; TEN, if taken in *Pennsylvania*; EIGHT, if taken between *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock*; TWELVE, if taken between *Rappahannock* and *James* River; SIXTEEN, if taken between *James* River and *Rabaroak*; and TWENTY PISTOLES Reward, if taken in *Carolina*. Paid by

CORNELIUS ELTINGE.

ANY of the Inspecting Houses, which are not yet furnished with Weights; or any Merchants, or others, wanting Weights; may be supplied therewith, at the *Patuxent* Iron-Works, at reasonable Rates, by RICHARD SNOWDEN.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office hereby give Notice, that they will attend every Day at the said Office (except Sundays), to take in old Paper Money, 'til the middle of *November*; and from thence 'til *Christmas*, on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and after *Christmas*, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in every Week. Signed by Order of the Commissioners,

Novemb. 2, 1748. RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, for Paper Money, or Tobacco,

A Good Tract of Land, containing about 480 Acres, lying on the Waggon-Road near *Seneca* Bridge, convenient for inland Trade, or any public Business. It consists of two Plantations; on one of which is a good new Dwelling-House, 52 Feet long, with three Stone Chimneys, plank'd above and below, with two Rooms seal'd with Plank; a Milk-house, Meat-house, Corn-house, Stable, Barn, a good Well, and an Orchard planted with about 300 Trees; about 50 Acres of the Land is under Fence, clear'd, and fit for plowing; with a great deal of rich Bottom, and 4 or 5 Acres of Meadow Ground. The other Plantation contains about 30 Acres of clear'd Ground, with a Dwelling-House 20 Feet by 16, and a 30 Feet Tobacco-house. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may view the Premises, and know the Price, by applying to the Printer hereof, or HENRY CRAMPHIN.

The Purchaser may likewise be supplied with Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, &c. by the said *Cramphin*.

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